

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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## KEEP IT OUT OF POLITICS.

Do the gentlemen who are promoting the organization of a Bar Association intend to keep it within the lines usually followed in making up such organization in the many States and cities, or do they intend to turn it into a political machine?

Bar Associations throughout the country stand strictly neutral in political matters. Only in maintaining the integrity of the Bench do they venture to influence legislation, and only when there is an almost unanimous feeling in favor of intervention do they venture on political ground. The line between professional and partisan obligation is not a distinct one, and it is cautiously approached. For this reason, any political action by Bar Associations is invariably spontaneous, united, and arises out of some grave crisis.

No doubt it would have been a wise thing for the judges and the lawyers to have cooperated before this time, in organizing a Bar Association. The experienced members of the Bar should have taken the lead in the matter. It is unfortunate that they have not done so. At the same time, if the younger members of the Bar take the lead, they should place the prominent men in front.

The motives of those who are promoting the organization of a Bar Association are a little open to criticism, when it appears that the chief object of this rather sudden movement is to influence Congress in its legislation regarding the retention of the present judges in office.

If there are reasons for turning the present judges out of office they existed when the Commission was in session here. But no effort was made to influence the Commission, and the Commission was informed on all sides that the present judiciary was most acceptable.

What, then, has suddenly stimulated members of the Bar to sudden hostility against the judges? Why do they propose to make up a Bar Association, and club the present judiciary with it? The proposed law of Congress, retaining the present judges in office has been before the public for some months, and there has been no opposition to it.

If the movement to get them out of office is due to several recent decisions, which are not held to be correct by some attorneys, then it is a direct blow at the independence of the judiciary. It means the dragging of the Bar Association, if formed, into the meanest kind of politics.

The Supreme Court of the United States has been denounced time and again by all sorts of people, who did not like its decisions, and a good many voluble and foolish speeches have been made in Congress about the errors of that high tribunal, but no Bar Association has ever criticized it. The Labor Unions would reconstruct that court today if they had the power to do so, but the people still have faith in its intelligence and honesty.

It would be more creditable for us to show the people in Washington that we are really an intelligent community than to fall to wrangling among ourselves; and create an impression that there are a lot of non-descripts and beachcombers, who do not trust each other, and need close outside supervision.

The members of the Bar who are recent immigrants should understand that the men who control the business of these islands do not forget that the preservation of Anglo-Saxon institutions here, during the last twenty years, has been largely due to the independence of the judges, and they will not submit quietly to see those men removed from office, who have done so much to build up this little State. The citizens of this little community must submit to the rule of democracy, but the old kamaainas will surely not forget the judicial bulwark which has protected them so long.

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, in the North American, discusses the "Woman's Rights" question, and the late tendency of girls to show mannishness, and cultivate athletics to an extreme. Any movement made by the crowd—and there are women who move in crowds—goes to extremes, with the usual reactions. The Woman's Rights doctrine, the natural outgrowth of the long repression of women, largely through their own ignorance, has of late developed some unusual and not desirable phases. This is due to the novelty of the situation, and the natural desire of women to run riot after their emancipation.

Mr. Gosse calls the attention of American women to the book titled "Le Role Social de la Femme," written by Madame Lempriere, which has made some sensation in Paris. She belonged to the extremist party among

the women, and was an apostle of the right of woman to wear the trousers if she cared to. But she has now become philosophical, conservative, and reasonable. She rejects the theory of the identity of men and women, but declares for their equality. They move on parallel lines, and must not come into conflict with each other. She believes in the interdependence of man and woman in the domestic life, an "interdependence of each upon the other, on all points, in all conditions, in all circumstances, being the only safe path towards practical perfection."

Madame Lempriere claims that woman is a "dispensing and organizing entity," that the mission of man is to create resources for women to organize and distribute; that woman possesses more than man, the power of social organization and distribution.

It is along these lines that the education of women should push. With woman's dominance in this direction, her control of the ballot box becomes incidental, but not the less effective. If in the evolution of a harmonious interdependence political changes are necessary, man will secure them in the common interests of both. Women may not vote, but may be the informing spirit, and directing power in the social aspects of political institutions.

In spite of the wonderful progress made in the education of young women, they remain, and will remain, in a state of arrested development for another generation. The ignorance and prejudice of the average mother of the present generation is so great in relation to the physiological side of woman's life, that it will take another generation for the young women to get rid of the false and fatal ideas regarding marriage, and woman's mission, which now cause so much suffering and unhappiness.

## THE STOCK MARKET.

The disturbances in the stock market show that the organizations of stock companies, with a large capitalization, for the development of the sugar industry are not on a sufficiently broad basis.

The people in these islands, who are willing to take up some ten millions of stock in the new corporations, did not command enough ready capital to meet promptly the assessments which were inevitable. Those who had any knowledge of economic laws saw this in the beginning. Unfortunately the theory on which subscriptions to many millions of stock has been made was that "everything must go up in price." But few cared to study the situation.

The correct and safe course to be pursued in the quick development of the sugar industry was, and is, to draw the capital needed from some foreign source, which has it in abundance. The most available source is in the San Francisco money market.

While that market is almost insignificant in comparison with the money markets of the Eastern States, it is near at hand, and the reputation of the value of our sugar industry is well known to many leading men who control large capital there. The only sound scheme was, to have educated the people of the coast to invest in our properties. To do this successfully required time, and the assistance of the moneyed men of the coast. They should have been invited, and persuaded, even if it took many months to do so, to come into the new plantations on "bottom figures." They would, in time, have educated thousands of investors on the coast and elsewhere to purchase shares in the new projects. The shares of these new plantations, instead of being taken up by a mere handful of people here, where the cash capital is limited, would have been taken up by thousands of people scattered over the coast. The assessable stock would have been held by people who had the means to meet the assessments. The brokers, stimulated by the expectation of profit, would have become personally interested in educating the people in the value of these properties.

As it is, thousands of capitalists and money lending institutions on the coast know nothing about these properties. They refuse to purchase them, and, what is of much more serious consequence, refuse to lend money on them. Capitalists, as a rule, are timid when they are ignorant of conditions. The development of the new plantations should have been gradual, and the most liberal terms made with the people of the Mainland. This safe, wholesome, and reasonable course, would have avoided these "short cuts" to quick fortunes, which in the end, as all experience shows, are only paths through financial graveyards in which the unfortunate dead lie thickly buried.

In attempting to do too much at first, in making bricks without straw, the community has not been as wise as it should have been. To say this, however, is only to repeat the experience of every commercial community.

The real value of the plantations is one thing. To educate foreign investors so that they will have confidence and invest in them is quite a different matter.

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## LORD BERESFORD'S BOOK.

The "Break-Up of China," by Lord Charles Beresford, is one of the important books of the year. It treats of one of the largest national movements of the century, and the author is a man who has the respect and admiration of all English-speaking people. The Associated Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain selected him for the purpose of ascertaining and informing them about the most peculiar and industrious people with whom the British merchants have dealings, and withal a people who seemed to be, from the Teutonic standpoint, politically disintegrated. In other words, Lord Beresford was sent out to observe, measure, and mark the drifting of the most stupendous derelict cut loose from its bearings and floating on the unknown political ocean.

Lord Beresford has made his report, and, as might be expected, he presents the most reliable and intelligent summing up of the matter which has yet appeared.

He believed with other intelligent Englishmen, that the one true, permanent, wise and satisfactory policy of Great Britain regarding commercial relations with China, was that of the "open door," or in other words, free trade of all nations with China. The Government of Great Britain also believed in this policy, but was opposed by Russia, Germany and France. In order to maintain it, the largest preparation for naval warfare ever made by the British, was made last year. But Great Britain needed the aid of the United States and Japan, in enforcing such a policy. Japan was ready to aid, but the United States, committed to the theory of the "shut door," or protective policy, was not ready to assist her. The mass of the American people, represented in the Senate of the United States by men who failed to give a two-thirds vote in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, were, as they still are, inclined to keep their faith in the "shut door."

Great Britain, unsupported by the United States, finally accepted terms from Russia, which gives to her the vast basin of the Yangtze, and divides up the rest of China among the different "spheres of influence." Lord Beresford regrets exceedingly that the United States failed to stand by the English in this momentous affair. He does not understand the humors of democracy. The orators of the Republican party mounted the dry goods boxes on the street corners and frantically pointed to the Star of Empire, but when the English said, "Suppose you follow the star," they replied, "It is impracticable."

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats in Congress dared to give active support to any open-door policy in the Orient, and when the President asked Congress to strengthen the navy, in order to enforce our dealings with other nations, especially in the Orient, the naval force was deprived of several thousand men, by a stingy committee.

On the other hand, it must be said that the foreign policy of the United States is the evolution of a democracy, and it cannot be expected that the average American voters, made up of men who live in "dugouts" on the Arkansas River, or men who swarm in the tenement houses of the cities, and men who have been educated in the schools and colleges, will or can agree on a far-reaching foreign policy. It is a matter of growth.

Lord Beresford gives much valuable information about the Chinese. He says that they are not overtaxed, but that only one-fifth of the revenue paid by the people is applied to public use. The other four-fifths is taken by the officials. Lord Beresford says the Chinese are not effete and past saving. The merchants are honest, and the people are, also, honest and industrious; "sound to the core," he says. They suffer from a traditional and rotten system of government.

He believes that if Great Britain, with the aid of the other nations, would reorganize the military and police system of the country, as Sir Robert Hart has organized the customs service, the Chinese would, in time, take the form of a compact nation.

The division of China, through the action of Russia, and the indifference of the United States, must result in different "spheres of influence," which for the time being, will tend to prevent any desirable national movement. The danger is, Lord Beresford says, that the people of China, realizing the weakness of their own rulers, will fall into rebellions and insurrections, and peace, in that event, can only be established by the blood and iron policy of the Occidental nations.

## THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The remarkable increase in the number of lawyers, doctors, and preachers, in the islands, marks the rapid changes in our growth.

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needed moral advice and medicine, and Cain needed a lawyer to defend himself in a murder case.

Judging from the large number of professionals here, the Fall must have been a heavy one in these tropical parts, and the thud of it startling. It is clearly not for their interests to restore the purity of the Garden of Eden, as it would take the bread out of their mouths, as a class they should be profoundly grateful that the "Fall" occurred and gave them an opening for business.

The lawyers have now organized themselves into a Bar Association, and it will be a most excellent body for superintending and watching legislation. It must not be understood that it is at all in the nature of a trust, because lawyers dislike trusts, and prefer cash. While the law is always uncertain, and the way judges will decide a case is, in many cases, a "toss up," the certainty of the fee should remain the unchanging foundation upon which the profession stands.

Dr. Johnson said the lawyers were only actors, who assumed different characters, as they were paid to assume them, and when they closed their parts they changed their clothing and waited for new engagements, so that a lawyer's wardrobe was the most diversified in the world. But in all time, they have faithfully and most diligently acted their parts, with gain to their clients and security to society.

The Hawaiian Bar Association has elected excellent officers. In the ancient Scotch churches, when a deacon was elected, he was furnished with a long pole, with which he could reach and prod the sleepy, the irreverent, and the riotous members of the congregation. The Association has now put in the hands of President Paul Neumann a pole with which to reach the delinquent members of the Bar, and compel them to maintain the dignity of the Association. Perhaps this office is only a stepping stone. "First a terrapin—then a cherubim," says the old chronicle. What shall be the next evolution, the Bench or the Governorship? or, has the genial president a new plantation "up his sleeve," which the Association will cordially assist in promoting?

The Bar Association should make a strong effort to secure a good library. It would be of great service to the younger members, who cannot afford to own many books. By co-operating with the judges, the Government law library might be made more valuable, and better arrangements secured for consulting the books.

## THE BISHOP OPPOSES.

The Bishop of Honolulu, like the darkey who was never happy unless nagging his mule, has again been pouring sand into the machinery of the English Church.

In the Diocesan Magazine he says he is willing to turn the Anglican Church over to the American Church, provided the American Church will do what he asks them to do. He expects and demands that the American Church will maintain a Bishop here, and if it won't agree to do that, and incorporate the See of these Islands with the Bishopric of California, he will not permit, if he can help it, the transfer of the Anglican Church property to the American Church. Even if this territory is American, he will dictate to the American Church what it must do, although the authorities of the Established Church in England do not agree with him. While it is no affair of his what the American Church may do in these islands, he intends to make a fight up to the last moment. He even censures the Society for the Propagation because it does not agree with him.

Of course, the property of the Anglican Church will be duly transferred to the American Church. What, then, will the Bishop do? How will he get even with these great churches that won't take his advice?

Since Signor Marconi has sent messages through the air on electrical or etheral waves, by the use of the cells of an ordinary galvanic battery, and without wires, the question is again raised whether or not messages cannot be passed through space, for great distances, from brain to brain, without any physical communication.

If the Bishop is knocked out of his high office here by the American Church, there is no reason why he should give up his mission of being an Apostle of Discord in these islands. Let him choose an elevated point on this island, as Marconi would choose one, one of the peaks of the Waianae range, for instance, and there, alone, with malicious pleasure precipitate brain waves of hatred and reproach, by day and night, upon the wicked members of the Second Congregation, and its sympathizers. Mr. James Knowles says that even at a distance of 2000 miles, one person may convey a distressing thought to another through brain waves. Placing himself on the Waianae range, the Bishop may be able to discharge, through these brain waves, his canon-

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tankerousness into the souls of the Second Congregation, so as to make their lives a burden. Possibly he might be able to put Satan under a Hawaiian penal contract for labor, and obtain his valuable assistance in making things unpleasant. As a matter of fact, Satan has more to learn from the Bishop in fomenting trouble in a community, than the Bishop has to learn from Satan.

However, it will be a red letter day when the transfer takes place, as it must, and the triumphant voice of the Second Congregation will exclaim, with the hero in the play, who triumphs over the dark villain, "Folled at last!"

## THE SUSPENSION OF LAW.

A "Subscriber," living on Maui, asks if President McKinley has deliberately violated the Constitution of the United States in suspending the enforcement of the election laws.

Whether he has or has not, is not a vital question at present. It might, however, become an important question, if Congress refused to legislate on Hawaiian matters during the next session. The probabilities are that the necessary legislation will be passed.

The Advertiser stated that by Joint Resolution, the municipal laws of Hawaii become laws of the United States, and these laws require an election. There is no power whatever given to the President to suspend them, even if they are useless, provided they do not conflict with the Constitution or the Resolution. As no one claims that they conflict, they are in force apparently.

The reasons for the President's action are not published. They may be good ones. An election is not desirable. If Congress should fail to pass an organic act, there would be some trouble in the local administration, but there would be a way opened for removing it.

## A LOT OF SIGNATURES.

Upon the death of Regina Diexner, which occurred recently at the age of 111 years, in South Hungary, her relatives inserted this notice in the local paper: "Filled with grief, we inform all relatives and friends of the decease, on the 29th of last month, of our beloved mother, mother-in-law, grandmother, great-grandmother, great-great-grandmother." This was signed by three sons, two daughters, two sons-in-law, three daughters-in-law, thirty-five grandchildren, ninety great-grandchildren, twelve of the fourth generation and three of the fifth.

## WATERPROOF.

The experiments made by M. Berthier of Paris have resulted in the discovery of a simple method of imparting to clothing fabrics the quality of repelling water and yet admitting air for ventilation, the basis in this case being the use of wool which still contains the animal grease. Tests were made with lanoline, a product of the purification of this animal grease, deprived of soap and acid fat and made neutral. The results were very favorable, and the impermeable effect was secured by a mixture of ten to twenty grams of lanoline to 1000 dissolvent, this spreading itself rapidly in the tissue and evaporating quickly; the impermeability of the material is insured either by dipping it in the mixture for a few moments and then wringing out, or by applying it with a sponge to the surface, the last process being the more economical, but not so satisfactory as the first. It appears that material thus treated is healthy, the tissue is not clogged, the weight is not increased and it dries rapidly in the open air.

Chas. Schermerhorn, late of the First California Regiment, says that Mr. Smith, now manager of the Seaman's Club here, was regarded in Manila by high officers as having performed signal service for the United States forces by acting as a secret agent.

## ENGLISH OPINION ON THE FILIPINOS.

(London Army and Navy.)  
So it seems that the Spaniards, though wrong about many things, were not far out in their estimate of what would happen to the Americans in the Philippines. They said that when the wet season came round, the new masters of the islands would find that they had won all the battles, but that the Filipinos had won the campaign. This seems to be pretty much what has happened. After a long string of engagements, in which Aguinaldo and his men have been constantly beaten, and the Americans have been steadily advancing, the second have found that they had to evacuate most of the places they had occupied, while the first are back in the position in which they were when the fighting began. Now, put it as you please, this is failure, and it promises badly for the future. The American Government has been told by its generals that 100,000 men will be needed to occupy the archipelago effectually, and the estimate seems by no means excessive.

In the meantime it appears as if virtue had a good deal to do with making trouble for the Americans. They have tried to put a stop to gambling and cock fighting in Manila, and have also set about enforcing cleanly habits of the people. This last effort is highly to their credit, and will ultimately be for the good of everybody; but it is also no doubt most trying to the temper of the Filipinos for the moment. When people have been accustomed since time immemorial to the indescribable habits of the natives and their Spanish masters in sanitary matters, it is grievous to be reformed by order all at once. As for gambling and cock fighting, no doubt they are bad vices, though our ancestors of the eighteenth century contrived to make both of them consistent with a great deal of success in war and commerce and colonization. But to prohibit them to a Manilaman is as if one were to forbid the inhabitants of London to drink beer, sing music hall songs, or bet on football matches. The Filipino's chief joy in life is cock fighting. He carries his fighting cock about under his arm. It is the friend and honor of the family. To prevent him from setting it to fight (which, after all, the cock enjoys every bit as much as his master) no doubt appears to the poor Filipino in the light of a cruel oppression. Speaking seriously, an interference with the established habits of a people is almost always injudicious. Macaulay has said that if James II had carried out his scheme of shutting the London coffee houses, he would probably have precipitated the rebellion, for the irritation caused by an act of tyranny is not always proportionate to its dignity. It is really very probable that a good deal of help which has given to Aguinaldo from within Manila is due to irritation at this interference, which is at any rate "very previous." The Americans ought to have waited till they were masters of the country before they began reforming the natives. If we had begun in this style in India, the conquest of the country would have been a far more serious business than it was. We waited for a long while before we prohibited "suttee," which, after all, is much more barbarous than cock fighting.

Be the causes of the Filipino resistance what they may, it is tolerably plain that unless the Americans go very seriously to work, they stand a fair chance of burdening themselves with another version of the Dutch war in Acheen. This miserable business has dragged on for twenty-five years, because the Dutch will not make a proper effort and occupy the country with a sufficient permanent garrison.

A NEW OCEAN FLYER.  
A New York Italian has invented what is called a sea train and is said by the New York World to be negotiating with the Italian Government for a test of its merits. Dry batteries will be used, and the electrical propelling machinery is specially constructed for lightness of weight and tensile strength. The shell is to be of the finest steel and aluminum, each part weighed carefully before being fitted into place to secure exact results. The displacement will thus be reduced to a minimum, the idea prevailing all through the construction being that lightness will conduce to speed fully as much as power, for great power in the usual ship indicates great weight and a corresponding retardation. The inventor says he will not, however, sacrifice any needed power by reducing the weight of the propellers. A deep centerboard will give steadiness to the craft in all kinds of weather.

As a passenger ship the vessel will have a speed of from sixty to 100 miles an hour, floating easily on the surface and utilizing all its energies for speed. Safety is secured in the use of two pilot-houses, one above the other. The lower one is for the navigator and the upper for the lookout. The construction will provide an inside promenade and quarters which will be impervious to the attacks of the heaviest seas.